THE GREED OF NEW ENGLAND MILL OWNERS! A VIGOROUS PROTEST FROM THE

SOUTH The Proposed Constitutional Amend-

of Labor in Cotton Factories. The House judiciary committee accorded a hearing on Friday last to the representatives of the Southern cotton mills, who made an earnest protest against the proposition from Massachusetts to amend the constitution so as to give Congress the right to legislate in regard to the hours of labors in peared in favor of the proposition, and arguments on that side were made by Massachusetts Congressmen, who did not agree as to what was wanted. The secured. Southern mills were represented by

the following delegations: South Carolina: Ellison A. Smyth, Pelzer, chairman; James L. Ocr, Piedmont; C. K. Oliver, Columbia; D. E. Converse, Clifton.; D. A. P. Jordan, the door is open, where will be the doesent like anything that gets in between her and her husband. She has tween her and her husband. She has O. P. Mills, Greenville; J. I. Westervelt, Pelham; H. D. Wheat, Gaffney; John C. Cary, Lockhart.
North Carolina: D. A. Tompkins,
Charlotte, chairman; Dr. J. H. McAden, Charlotte; R. M. Miller, Jr.,
Charlotte; W. T. Jordan, Charlotte;

Caesar Cone, Greensboro. Georgia: Dr. J. D. Turner, Atlanta, chairman; H. E. Fisher, Atlanta; Charles Estes, Augusta; Elias Essas,

Col. James L. Orr, of the Piedmont mills, opened the argument on behalf of the Southern delegations, and made an admirable address, utterly demolishing the contentions of the Massachusetts representatives. His chief points were that the proposed change would utterly destroy the principle of home rule in our government; that there was no demand for the change by labor North; that the advantage that the South had was chiefly in the character of its laborers, who were at native Americans to the manner born and of the same blood as their em ployers; that they were treated with more consideration than at the North; that the milis provided free schools for the children; that the cost of living was much cheaper than in the North that New England had many advan tages in the matter of cheap money, long established business and in other respects, and what they now wanted to do was to retain all these advantages, while depriving the South of the only advantage it possessed. Col. Orr was bombarded with scores of questions by the other side, and in every case turned them against his ques-

Capt. Ellison A. Smyth, of Pelzer, threw some valuable light upon the which entertained and in-the committee. The followstructed the committee. ing is the substance of his remarks:

This committee of cotton mill man agers and treasurers, representing over two million spindles in North Carolina, South Carolina and Georgia. have come before this judiciary committee to enter their protest against the passage of a joint resolution proposing an amendment to the constituof the United States, providing that Congress shall have the power to establish uniform hours of labor in manufactories throughout the United

There has been a great deal said and printed within the last few weeks, coming from New England, to the effect that owing to the Southern competition great disaster has resulted to the cotton mill industry in New Engduce wages 10 per cent. to meet in ome way this Southern competition.
At first New England sneered at the idea of cetton mids being a success in the South, and now it is proposed to use the so-called Southern competinuts out of the fire." The question is has this Southern competition hurt New England's industry to the extent claimed by the New England manufacturers? We believe not.

We have not alone suffered from the lack of home and foreign markets, but goods, and from an extraordinary number of spindles put in operation in this country during the last four

years.
It is admitted that the Southern States' mills have largely controlled the coarse goods business, and that is evidenced by the building of branch mills of several old celebrated New England corporations in certain South-

This has been the worst competition both to the Southern manufacturer and to the No thern manufacturer of coarse goods, because the New England mills that have come Soute, reap ing all the benefits which nature has offered to the Southern manufacturer, and tesides bringing an established brand that is worth thousands of doilars, and an acquaintance with the markets of the world, and with the business of manufacturing that long experience has given them, also the New England cities, and by its stock-holders there, to hire money at rates that are about half the rate charged

in the Southern country.

This competition, by this new translated Northern mill, is a severe test for the Southern mill, and also severe for the Northern corporations that have no branch mills in the South and enables them to meet the prices offered by his Southern competitor and undersell his Northern competitor in the export trade for coarse cotton goods, that have no branch mills in the South.

We claim it is a case of over-produc tion that is at present threatening our industry, and not the South's competition alone, because some milis in New England have cut wages, and are en joying strikes, claiming that they could not continue to pay their former rate of wages on account of Southern competition, when, as a fact, they have to competition whatever in the South

or their fine cloths. some of the mills in New Bedford, Mass, they weave a fabric that is not duplicated anywhere in the United States, and which has hande protection under the "Dingiey

It is stated in the newspapers these New Bedford weaving milis made last year 16 per cent net profit, and paid 7

per cent dividends, and yet they cur

in the city of Fall River, Mass, there are, I believe, two and a half to three million spindles, and throughout the entire South you will not find over one hundred thousand spindles altoer that weave the same cloths and getter that weave the same cloths and make the goods that are woven in Fall R ver; yet under the plea of Southern competition wages have been reduced at Fall River, and now a bill has been introduced from New England, and it proposed to amend the constitution the United States, providing that Dongress shall have power to supervise and control the hours of labor in manufactories throughout the Union. factories throughout the Union.

We are poor in the South. We do
enjoy our share of the pension
money distributed by the general gov
erament. We work for less salaries as
whitereasurers and mill managers and

do not require in our climate what might be required in New England for protection and warmth. We a for protection and warmth. We not accustomed to the inxuries the way of living that might be not upon the way of living that might be not upon the way of living that might be not upon the way of living that might be not upon the way of living that might be not upon the way of living the way of living the community, but he was rich and had used his money freely and we be an upon to smell a mice. About that time also was not offer and I never heard such a speech in my life. He everlastingly impasted our leaders for trying to

For many years New England ran fool the people and he made us demomills fourteen hours a day, and some people say sixteen hours a day; gradually the running time was reduced, and without Federal aid. We simply ask to be let alone and not to be forced to submit to New domination-or rob us of the advanment to Establish Uniform Hours tages nature has given our Southland.

While we have not so much money vet in building our mills we have tried to buy the best, very best machinery that can be bought: we consider that in the line of economy. This is what New England wants in their mills first, greater economy in their mill management, and, second, new machinery and plenty of it.
We have come up here, a large com-

mittee, to protest against this bill, becotton factories. No labor leaders ap-peared in favor of the proposition, and us that what New England wanted from the general government she has with the aid of her press, her capital and her brains and ability, generally

If the general government car legis late as to the number of hours to be will next hear of legislation as to the number of bales of cotton to be spun a year, or the number of spindles to be women. They don't like secret socie

#### ABRAHAM LINCOLN.

The Best Informed Man of His Time-His Public Utterances the Classics of the Language.

The following tribute to Abraham Lincoln has seldom been excelled, sithough hundreds of writers and speakers have eulogized his services and praised his achievements. The estimate of Mr. Lincoln is partial and yet discriminating, and while he has risen greatly in the estimation of Southerners since he fell a martyr to the cause he espoused, we question very much whether the masses of his own section truly appreciate him as does the writer of the following sketch, which is taken from the Wood gressional district where the farmers

Record: The proposition to make Lincoln's birthday a national holiday should be pumpkins, and draw money on them promptly effected by appropriate Congressional action. The whole country stands in the greatest need of the quickening influence of his inspiring words and deed. He has been dega nearly thirty-three years, but the world gazes upon him with an interest keener toan ever man aroused. His own countrymen have looked upon nim long and lovingly, but through strained and blinded eyes. He has not yet been clearly seen, nor will he be until the eye can bear his light.

Abraham Lincoln is still unknown. His measure has not been taken. The wonder of his work has not been comprehended. His history has not been written. To estimate what he acomplished is the work of the future. To sing his praises and exait his name will always be the inspiration of poets and orators. The American people can conceive no greater ambition, and can achieve no higher distinction, than to be deemed worthy of his service and

Unlettered and untraveled, he was he best informed man of his time. He seemed to be superior to the approved methods of education and independent of the ordinary mental processes. He had an intuitive grasp upon the real significance of every public question, and an apparently prophetic compre-nension of the obscure and complicated issues of the future. In his intel-ectual composition there were eleon the great principles of justice, truth and mercy. His words were the fit vehicles of his thoughts and hence his public utterances are the classics of the language. He was distinctly human, with all

that phrase implies, but between the base of his physical existence and the crown of his intellectual life, there was included all that is grand in human nature, from the brawn of the slave to the dream of the prophet. He

His style frequently blended the peauty and strength, the simplicity and sublimity, of the Hebrew prophets and poets. Nothing in our language car exceed the tender tone and delicate touch of these pathetic words found in his first inaugural: "The mystic chords of memory which stretch from every battiefield, and from every patiot's grave, shall yield a sweeter music when touched by the angels of our better nature." This is a veritable poem in three sentences. The eloquence of his Gettysburg oration is tairly Addisonlan. Impartial criticism can suggest no improving substitute for a single expression used in that wonderful though exceedingly short speech. It required only a few minutes for its delivery, but while Edward Everett's three-hour's oration, with its labored rhetoric and studied declama tion, is practically forgotten, those few, simple, beautiful and inspiring words, breathing the warmth and pathos of a noble nature and a sympathetic heart, will live so long as eloquence wedded to patriotism and hu-

manity shall survive.
In human affairs he had no sphere to fill. He filled all spheres. He was the heir of the human race, and he came into the world endowed with all its gifts. He was all that is strong and rugged; all that is beautiful and tender. He was the granite and the moss fern; the sea crag and the thistle-down; the oak and the ivy.

### BILL ARP LOOKS BACKWARD.

He Tells About the Old Know Nothing Party to Which He Belonged.

Experience is a good schoolmaster. I was ruminating about the schemes and tricks of the politicians who hanker after office and my memory hanker after office and my memory went back to the old know-nothing party during the 50's, and how the politicians pulled the wool over my yes and invelgled me in. I was young then and easily fooled. But I was treadfully in earnest, for I really feared that foreigners were about to take the country and that Roman Catholics would soon get in towar through the would soon get in power through the crish vote and the Spanish inquisition would be revive and the devil be turned lease for 1,000 years. And so I joined, and they made me an officer and gave me a long sword and I guard, and the door and my installance and the door and my installance. and gave me a long sword and I guard, ed the door and my insignia was a white regalia with the moito: "Put none but Americans on guard to night." I tell you I felt proud and I felt responsible for the preservation of political and religious liberty. I would have fought panthers and wildcats and go fought panthers and wildcats and go-rillas. In fact, I wanted to fight some-thing, for the know-nothing press and know-nothing orators and know-noth-ing preachers had got us aroused to desperation and I could hardly keep my hands off an Irishman when I met nim in the street. Every preacher in town joined and Brother Caldwell and Brother Stillwall warmade chapters. Brother Stillweil were made chaplains and they prayed long and earnestly for our country and its hallowed institutions. Oh! it was solemn and scrious. But one night it was solemn and scrious. But one night it was proposed to choose delegates to go to a convention to nominate a candidate for congress and it teaked out that a man was to be nominated who had no moral standing in the community, but he was rich and had used his money freely and we had

crats feel as mean as a dog for ever having fallen into the trap. Before that I really thought I was doing God's crats feel service in helping good patriots to save the country. One dark night I told my wife a lie about having urgent busi-ness at my office and wouldent be back until late, very late, and I went out six miles in the country to an old millhouse a branch lodge up in the garret of the old mill and got covered all over Dear Si go to mill last night I see. I didn't know that the flour was out." For about town, and it was norated around that the know-nothings were to meet that night. The next day our wives compared notes and found out that nearly all the men had business down town that night. Can't fool these Once ties no how. A good faithful no secrets from him and he ought not to have any from her. Not long after we were married I joined a secret society, and when she got to looking over my under garments to see if the buttons were all right, she discovered that the buckels were gone, and I couldent explain it to her satisfaction

But she found out from some other woman, and whenever I got a new pair of drawers she asked me if I diden't want the buckels cut off. Well, the know-nothing party died carly in these parts, for the people found out that it was a political scheme to get into office. Just so the politican got into the Farmers' Alliance and took charge of it, and they got up an Ocala could store the cotton and corn and til the price went up. One of the Macon that they were going to hold the cotton until it went to 15 cents, and he made the people believe it, and they rolled him into Congress by a tidal wave. The Alliance looked upon lawyers as suspects and not fit to hold of-fice nor fitten to get fitten, and so one lawyer sold his lawbooks and purned he bridge behind him and Gideon's band and swallowed the Ocaia platform, subtreasury and all, and the confiding people rolled him into Congress. But he suffered a relapse in due time and bought more law books. and now the last condition of that man is worse than the first. Another lawyer swallowed the platform bones and skin and ran for Congress on it and got awfully beaten and has never been elected since to any office by the peo-

may fool all the people some of the time, and you may fool some of the people all the time, but you can't fool all the people all the time." Now, the common people, the farmers and mechanics and toilers, are generally unsuspecting and credulous, and when a smart, shrowd politician talks sweet and nice to them they are inclined to believe him, but what lawyer of any pretensions or respectability believed in the Ocala platform every ments both good and evil, but the vast or the subtreasury scheme or "some-re ources and varied attributes of his mind were concentrated and locussed men who was fit to hold office knew that it was utterly impracticable and would bankrupt the government to build warehouses and advance money to ride inco office and fooling the people was of no consequence. No,

ple, and to my opinion never will be. It is just as old Abe Lincon said "You

wouldent trust any man who would do It or has done it.
Another way to fool the people is to form little secret rings in every county and divide out the county offices and trol are smart and they are politically unscrupulous and all together they make a powerful combine.

The offices belong to the people and it is a prostitution of power to fill them for personal advantage. But professional politicians all do it from the president down and this is political corruption. One day in my indignation I remarked in a crowd "We are a nation of political tricksters," and an office seeker close by whispered, "Call no names, Bill; call no names."

BILL ARP. -It is not only in Prosperity, South Carolina that sacred concerts excite comment for the citizens of Perth. Scotland, are excited over a sacred concert which was held in that city on a recent Sunday. The town council held a special meeting to consider the matter. Speaking on behalf of the Sabbatarians, one member declared that the respectable inhabitants had been shocked by the occurrence. Another councillor maintained that it was far better for young men and wo-men to attend a sacred concert than "to be galivanting up and down the streets on Sunday evening using strong anguage that grated upon the ear Which remark does not seem complimentary to they young people of Perth. He added the statement that the magistrates had done more good in sanctioning the concert than all the sermons preached in Perth that Sun-



When a fly accidentally gets caught is a spider's web, the spider goes calmly about the work of securing his prey. He doesn't hurry particularly. He takes his time and binds first the fly's feet, and then his wings and his entire body. That is the way with the dread enemy of mankind—consumption. It has a web—the web of trivial disorders neglected. When a man heedlessly stumbles into that web, consumption first attacks his stomach, then his blood, then his lungs, then every organ in his body. Many doctors assert that when a man is once in this deadly web there is no escape. That is a mistake. Thomsands have testified to their recovery from this disease by the use of the right remedy. Many of their letters, together with their names, addresses and photographs, appear in Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser. The remedy that saved them was Dr. Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery. It carres oß per cent. of all cases of consumption. It cures the conditions that lead up to it. It is the great blood maker, flesh-builder and germ-ejector. Druggists sell it.
"Your 'Pavorite Prescription' cured my little girl, seven years old, of St. Vitus's dance," writes

builder and germ-ejector. Druggists sell it.

"Your 'Favorite Prescription' cured my little
girl, seven years old, of St. Vitue's dance," writes
Mrs. A. R. Loomis, of Walnut Groe, Redwood
Co., Minn. "She could not feed herself, nor
talk. That was fifteen years ago. I have always
had great faith in your medicines ever since. I
had a terrible cough, and my friends thought I
had consumption. I took the Golden Medical
Discovery' and it cured my cough, and now I do
my housew k. I have always praised your medicine and would live to have your 'Common
Sense Medical Adviser.' I enclose stamps."

Over a thousand pages of good home medical advice free. Send twenty-one one-cent stamps, to cover mailing only, to World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y., for a paper-covered copy of Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Advicer. Cloth binding ten cents extra. A verifable medical library in one volume, illustrated with over 200 engravings.

THE LETTERS OF CALHOUN. An Admirable Opportunity to Have

Valuable Correspondence Publish ed. Governor Ellerbe has received the following letter from J. Franklin Jameson of Providence, R. I., chairon Silver creek. Half a dozen officers man of the historical manuscripts comwent along with me and we instituted mission of the American Historical as-

Dear Sir-Understanding that there with cobwebs and flour, and next morning my wife got up first and looked at tees of the Clemson Agricultural colmy clothes. She ruminated for a minute and then remarked: "Had to application for permission to lay before them an application for permission to make him application for permission to make his-torical use of those papers of Mr. John C Calhoun, which are in their posses some time I had been a suspect with sion. I beg leave to explain to you in her about this office business at night, sion. I beg leave to explain to you in for every time a know-nothing meeting was called little three-cornered red papers were seen on the sidewalks eral manner of the South Carolina railway, bids me use his name as an introduction to you. This commission, of which I am

chairman, was established by the American Historical association, two years ago. The American Historical association, being affiliated with the Smithsonian, is in a sense a govern-ment institution, and, embracing members in all parts of the country, is national and non-sectional in character.
The work of this commission is to bring to light important historical manuscripts, of interest to the country as a whole. Some of the most impor-tant of such materials will be printed each year by the association in its anreport to the Smithsonian. mean that this shall be one of the most important branches of the association's work. Our first report is just printed. I have ordered a copy of it to be sent to you. But as it may be delayed, send herewith a separate copy of the report apart from the accompanying documents. The report will show you, more fully than I, can do in a letter, what our plans are; and the full volume with the strength of th ume, with the documentary material in it, will, when it reaches you, show you how we deal with documents that we conclude to print. We mean to keep up a high standard of excellence in editing, of which, as managing editor of the American Historical Review from its beginning, I may fairly claim to have had some experience. Our

dosed a plan I have had in mind for some time, for making our next great bject the preparation and printing, through the government printing of fice, of a thorough and scientific edi tion of the correspondence of John C Calhoun. I think no one who appreciates what Mr. Calhoun was and what he did for this country, no one who cares for the history and glory of South Carolina, can doubt that such an edition ought to be made before loug. The chief masses of such material are those in the possession of the college and those possessed by Miss-Calhoun, Miss Calhoun has expressed the warmest desire to aid my project. and has generously offered me great facilities. Of course if I were tempt a hrst-class edition I should rake the country for other Calhoun letters: I think I have somewhat unusual facilities for getting hold of the object of main importance is, them. But after all it appears that in Prof. Washington's opinion, to make he main mass is at the college. dozen or so years ago, when 1 junior professor at the John Hopkins university at Baltimore, Col. Clemson asked me to come down to Fort Hill and make such use as I wished of these papers, but could not come then and oon after he died, and I was called to Providence. Nor did I see any way by

which the expenses of such a project

could be defrayed, until the establish-

second volume is now being prepared

At a recent meeting the commission

for the press.

ment of this commission. This seems to give opportunity to do the thing under national auspices and in scientific shape.
I shall ask the permission of the the work of editing, in a manner be-fitting the reputation of the associaslave to the dream of the propost. He was fitted for action in the forest hovel or the court of kings. The qualities of his mind charmed equally the doit and the seer. He astonished the philosophic mind with the keenness of philosophic mind with the keenness of the scope of his compression is county is committed to a man the people and the scope of his compression. The men who considered the men who considered the forest hovel be at the courthouse on convention day and help elect delegates who belong to the ring. The good, easy, ansuspecting people don't know anything about it and before they know it the whole county is committed to a man the people will agree with Prof. Washington when he asserts that what these negro children chiefly needed was practical instruction, which they my work for this commission is gratui-tous work, done because I wish to advance the knowledge of American history. I sincerely hope that I may exposed to some chance of destruction, and I do not doubt the trustees wish to have these records of Carolina's great statesman preserved in parchment form. If it were their desire to see me about the matter, I could come down about March 20. Indeed, my only chance to go so far from my duties n Brown university (in which I am professor of history) would be between

March 18 and March 31. March 18 and March 31.

I hope I have not wearled you by so long a letter; but I am very ardently interested in the matter, and I hope that this will be my sufficient apology. Believe me, very respectfully yours, J. L. JAMESON.

The letter will be referred to the trustees, who will probably accede to the requist. This seems to be an ad mirable opportunity to have the Cal-houn correspondence published in good form.

THE WOMEN OF CAROLINA.

Beautiful Tribute to Our Women Which Was Written by an Italian Poet.

Capt. W. A. Courtenay, of Newry. Capt. W. A. Courtenay, of Nowry, has republished the "Tribute to Carolinian women, from the Italian poet and historian, lCaro Botta, translated by the late Mary Bates of Charleston, S. C., 1850." Capt. Courtenay's edition is printed in Elezever type upon old parchment, and is issued in that unselfish and patriotic spirit which characterizes his many services to the acterizes his many services to the preservation of South Carolina history.

The following is the text:
"In that fierce struggle, the war of
the American Revolution, the women
of Carolina presented an example of fortitude more than manly. I know not the history, ancient or modern, which has recorded a story of devotion exceeding or equalling that exhibited is as follows: An anthill is sought, and, when found, a sack is filled with by these heroic beings to their American country. Far from considering the epithet, a reproach, they gloried and exuited in the name of Rebel Women.

"Instead of frequenting public resorts of gaysty and amusement, they repaired to the sides of the ships and to other places where their husbands, brothers, sons and friends were held prisoners, sons and friends were neid prisoners, and sought by every art to sustain and animate them. 'Be firm,' they said; 'yield not; prefer prison to ignomy, and death to servitude; look on America, our beloved country; cherish the hope that your suffering will hasten and secure priceless liber-ty; by marking but marking the ty; be martyrs, but martyrs in a cause acred to man and grateful to God. By such words did these heroic women mitigate the sufferings of the unhappy prisoners.
"When the British officers in their

dazzling regalis assembled at a military festival or gay concert their entertainments and the invaders themselves were regarded with contempt by these spirited women. But when a prisoner, an officer of the American army came into Charleston, immediately he was received with courtesy, and followed by every mark of distinction and deformed.

discomforts of exile to the indu gencies 'Not a few of the Carolina women

were so bated by the British, on ac-count of their constancy, that they suf-fered the confiscation of their property and banishment from their country.
When this band of patriots bade adieu to their husbands and brothers, they exhibited no sign of weakness, but presented an example of masculine or feminine firmness,—I know not which in their case to say. With unwaver-ing fortitude they left their native tores, departing in prison-ships to a distant land.

"Many born and educated in the midst of wealth, not only renounced its advantages for themselves and families, but engaged in coarse labors and performed the most menial services. This they did not only with resignation, but with joy. Their example was inspiring; and it is owing, principally, to the fermose of these partials (Caroto the firmness of these patriotic Carolinians that the name as well as the love of liberty was not extinguished in the Southern States. From this the English knew that they were engaged in an enterprise much more difficult than they had at first imagined. the surest sign of success in a public enterprise, as well as the most decided proof of the united opinion of a nation is that woman has engaged in that enterprise with all the powers of her imagination, which, although when calm is more yielding and variable than that of man, is when excited and enkindled, more tenacious and power

NEGRO FREEMEN.

WHAT ONE OF THEIR RACE SAYS ABOUT THEM.

Prof. Booker T. Washington, the head of the colored industrial college at Tuskegee, Ala., has just contributed a most interesting and significant article to the Independent, and it is worthy of note that he does not find the negro improved after more than thirty years of freedom. On the contrary, he finds the race, taking it as a whole, less respectable and less efficient than it was under slavery. There are cases in which colored men have acquired a showy and more or less useful education, but the masses of the colored people have not advanced in any important respect. "I would be the last to apologize for the curre of slavewanted a suit of clothes or a pair first order of greatness. of shoes, it ras to the negro tailor or shoemaker that he talked. Every large slave plastation in the South was On these plantations there were scores of young colored men and women who were constantly being trained, not only as common farmers, but as carpenters, blacksmiths, wheelwrights, plasterers, brickm sons, engineers, bridge builders, cooks, dressmakers, housekeepers. more in one county than now in the whole city of Atlanta."

the negro a potent factor in our economic equation-not to teach him Latin and Greek, which avail nothing in the struggle for existence, but to prepare him for usefulness and self-supporting in actual life. "One of the saddest sights I ever saw," he says, "was the placing of a \$300 rosewood piano in a country school in the South that was situated in the midst of the black belt. Am I arguing against the teaching of instrumental music to the negroes in that community? Not at all, only I should have deferred those music lessons trustees to make use of the material about twent; five years. \* \* In the request be granted I engage to do piano went too fifths of the people owned no land, many lived in rented these negro children chiefly needed trades and occupations open to them. have your influential voice in favor of Good cooks, good carpenters, masons, the project. I suppose the papers are blacksmiths, seamstresses, farmers, Good cooks, good carpenters, masons, play the "Maiden's Prayer" upon the piano?

Prof. Washington is right. The liscontented. He can do nothing with Record. his half-way education after he receives t. T'e same is true of the whites, or f ninety-nine out of a hundred hem, who emerge from the public chools with learning which they can not make useful to themselves or anybody else, and which represents only a tion, and they need, above all other hings, the ground work of material aseful and respected members of the community. Prof. Washington is an honor and a credit to his race-the potent leader they have ever had .-Washington Post.

NOVEL CURE FOR RHEUMATISM .-The Russian peasants, more especially those residing in the neighborhood of Moscow, have a peculiar and original method of treating themselves for that bane of markind, rheumatism. Many cures, even in very bad cases, Many cures, even in very bad cases, satisfactory one in all respects. The are, it is claimed, effected by making matter of the price of cotton and of

and, when found, a sack is filled with auis, ants' eggs, and, if it be considered necessary, a certain quantity of the earth which composes the hill. The sack is then clos d hermetically and carried to the home of the sufferer. A warm bath is already prepared here, and the sack is plunged bodily into the hot water. Soon this latter begins to give off a peculiar pungent odor, characteristic of formic acid. The bath is now ready for the patient's immersion. The action of the bath on the skin is one of intense initation, and the result seems to be a drawing out of the evil. and the consequent disappearance of

the rheumatic pains.
It is advisable for anyone who may be tempted to try this remedy to be careful not to remain too long in the ant bath, as the consequences might be a total disorganization of the skin, which would peel off, due to the violent action of the acid.

W. BALL. L. W. SIMKINS. W. W. BALL BALL, SIMKINS & BALL, Attorneys at Law.

-"I hear your father is engaged in CHARLESTON & WESTERN CAROthe iron business at Chickamauga. Does he make car wheels or boiler Royal makes the food pure. and delicious "Oh, no, be makes war relies

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" Luia 4 15 a 5 18 p " Gainesville 4 25 a 5 5 p " Buford 5 25 p " Noreross 5 25 p Ar. Atlanta, E. T. 5 10 a 5 25 p

GEORGE WASHINGTON.

In the history of the new world one star in the whole galaxy of noble names stands and shines alore far above all others in magnitude and splendor. The name of George Washington will always be the synonym for the highest and Ly Atlanta will always be enshrined in the hearts of his countrymen, and his words of wisdom and deeds of valor will be wreathed with the evergreen of in Toccoa. purest patriotism, of the most exalted mortal reverence and gratitude by the lovers of liberty and the champions of

human rights throughout the civilized

world. His mind was one of the greatest of any age. Read his famous "Letter to Ly. Charlotte Ar. Danville. the Governors," issued June 18, 1873, in which he outlined the essentials of the existence and perpetuation of the Ar. Washington
"Baltm'e PRF
"Philadelphia
"New York United States as an independent power, and then say whether he did possess the attributes of the highest states manship and most brilliant leadership Ther peruse his "F rewell to the Amay," on November 2, 1783; hi on November 2, 1783; his Resignation of Commission, on December 23, 1783; Fs "I augural Address," on April 30, 1709, and his last to apologize for the curve of slave-ry," says Mr. Washington, "but I am dre-s" of September 17, 1796, declinsimply stating the lacts. Before the ing a renomination and announcing his war if a Southern white man wanted a permanent retirement to private life house or bridge built he consulted a and one cannot but be impressed with negro mechanic about the plan. If he the fact that here was a man of the

When the intelligence of Washington's death reached Europe, Napoleon ordered that the young Republic of in a limited sense, an industrial school. France should go into ten days' mourning for the Father of the American Republic. That magnificent orator, M. de Fontanes, delivered an eloquent eulogy over the American hero and patriot in the Temple of Mars. Talleyrand, who was the Minister of Foreign Affairs, drew up and published an elaborate and eloquent declaration of he reverence and respect of the French nation for Washington's life, and her profound grief at his sudden death.

About the same time the flags upon he conquering fleet of England were lowered to half mast in token of regret for the same sad event which had caused the armies of France to wear the customary badges of mourning. Here were two great notions fiercely strugging with each other for supremacy on land and sea, stopping short in the desperation of war to honor the memory of the unostentatious but no less distinguished first President of the young American Republic. Since that ime the whole world has paid tribute o both his goodness and his greatness, o his parity and his patriotism, to his genius upon the field and his uncring sagacity in the Cabinet.

Around other leaders of men, sharp controversies have arisen and they have their partisans and enemies after death, as when living. Washington had a few enemics when living, but in death he seems to stand above all conflict and superior to all malice. He stands could turn to good account in the as a type of the loftiest manhood and the most disinterested patriocism, and has stamped himself deep upon the imagination of mankind. He rises up washerwomen, &c., are in demand everywhere. Who wants colored youths who can translate Virgil and in which it may have lain for centuries, from the dust of history as a Greek statue and to-day, holding in grateful remeinbrance his glorious example, may we swear upon that altar, whose first fires negro is not bettered by a shabby smat- were kindled by his clean hands, to tering of the classics and by just make our country as pure and good enough knowledge of the higher and great as it was within his purpose branches to make him impudent and and ambition to have it!- Wool

At a recent farmers' institute in New York, one of the speakers narrated a case where the cause of bad milk from herd remained undiscoved for some time, but was eventually found to be wasteful and improper expenditure of the public funds. But it is especially true of the negroes, for they are only on the threshhold of their social evolu- foul, putrid water, and several of the cows had contracted the habit of crinking it in preference to the pure water. prosperity. They get this at the A fence was put around the slough to Tuskegee institute and they become prevent the cows from getting at it, prevent the cows from getting at it, nd the milk came right. The incident shows that the natural instinct and supposed preference of cows for clean, worthiest, the wisest, and the most pure water is not always to be trusted, and that it is the dairyman's business not only to provide good water for the herd, but also to see that they drink it and no other.

The Columbia Register says : "Mr J. C. Welborn, who has been to Washington attending a meeting of the National Alliance, has returned to the city. He says the meeting was a very cotton acreage was discussed, but nothing definite was done. The suballiances generally will discuss the matter, as will also the Southern alliance conventions, to be held in July. Mr. Welborn was elected one o the executive committeemen, and he will have that matier in charge. He expects to visit several Southern States during the summer in the interest of the cotton growers."

It is an easy matter to become land poor. This condition results from grasping at everything in sight. The farmer soon ands bimself burdened with more acres than he can properly handle. But interest and taxes go merrily on just the same. The question is, does it pay? We are glad to say that the tendency in this direction has had a setback in recent years. From this time forward farmers will be inclined to keep smaller holdings of lands, looking more closely to the methods by which each acre may be made to produce an income that will leave something over for a rainy day when the expense bills have all been paid. When the popular disposition is once well set in this channel it will be far better for the farming interests of of the country.

W. H. MARTIN. r Greenwood .....12 17 pm 6 10 and Attorney at Law, 10 30 a m Glenn Springs.... 4 05 pm Spartanburg.... 3 00 pm LAURENS, - SOUTH CAROLINA. 9 25 600 Will practice in all Courts of this State Salda montille. ....... 7 00 pm Ly A ha H. Y. SIMPSON. C. D. BARKSDALF SIMPSON & BARKSDALE, 7 30 100 Attorneys at Law, LAURENS, SOUTH CAROLINA Special attention given to the investi-Ly Greenvil. gation of titles and collection of claims SOUTH IRN RAILWAY v Charleston Condensed Scholate of Passenger Trais Prosperity Newberry No. 12 No. 38 Ex. No. 13 Fat 13 India 1 for informa | relative to tick edules, etc. 101 rcss T M. EMERSON, Traffic Manager. C. Griffi . Agen; C. ct. cy e gets f ar 12 51 m 12 52 p 4 15 COUTHERN RAILWAY. 500 a 600 a 6 25

lina Railway Co. "Augusta and Ashc-ville Short Line." Schedule in effect Oct 3rd, 1897.

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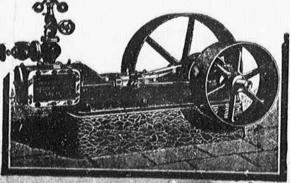


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